

Second Generation Electronic Filing Specifications





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Court Policy 2.0 Version Test02

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1.1.Policy Schema

Last Updated: 2003-07-27

Schema Namespace

http://www.xmllegal.org/Schema/Court/US/California/2GEFS/Policy/Test02/

Schema Prefix

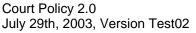
Policy

Schema Repository Location

http://www.xmllegal.org/Schema/Court/US/California/2GEFS/Policy/Test02/Policy.xsd

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1. Elements

1.1. Policy: Policy

Content Model: sequence

ChildElement(s)	minOccurs	maxOccurs
Key	1	1
Name	1	1
Version	1	1
PublicationDate	1	1
ExpirationDate	1	1
CourtDetails	0	1
CourtKeys	1	1
ClerkOfCourt	0	1
Fees	0	1
Payment	0	1
CodeTables	0	1
HoursOfOperation	0	1
Exchanges	0	1
Extensions	0	1

[1]This document is the Court Policy 2.0 Specification. The web-based version is broken into several files, one for each schema. The Adobe PDF version is one PDF document for all schema unique to Policy and an additional PDF document that has documentation for "Building Block" schema. "Building Block" schema are common to both Court Filing 2.0 and Court Policy 2.0. Both the web-based format and the PDF format contain links to all schema documentation and the schema themselves. An accompanying document, 2GEFS Concepts, augments this specification with a high-level overview of terminology, models, and use cases.

[2] Court Policy 2.0 ("CP 2.0") includes information specific to a court and divisions or groups of a court, if such subdivisions exist. The purpose of CP 2.0 is to encode, in a standard, machine-readable way, basic information about a court so that court filing applications can expect and use such information from many courts in the same way without the need to re-code. CP 2.0 is, in other words, a court configuration file.

[3]Theoretically, CP 2.0 could contain a wide variety of information. Attempting to specify too much information in CP 2.0 is problematic because of the complexity and difficulty of writing code for all logical uses. As a result, CP 2.0 only includes the bare minimum of what could theoretically be in CP 2.0. The goals is to keep the XML as simple as possible to facilitate its use and adoption. Future versions may add additional information.

[4] CP 2.0 can include the following information about a Court: (a) unique names and identifiers for the court, its divisions, and its subdivisions, (b) court name and contact details, (c) clerk of court name and contact details, (d) fee schedules, (e) court payment details (enough information to pay a court), (f) code tables (frequently used code tables from the courts case management system(s), such as case categories), (g) electronic exchange points (names and unique identifiers for specific electronic information exchange points), (h) hours of operation for electronic filing, and (i) a means of specifying court policy extensions.

[5] CP 2.0 should be publicly available to authorized organizations, preferably over the Internet, for local or remote use. A standard means of publication is specified in this document, although implementing a standard means of publication is not necessary for the use of CP 2.0. Further, CP 2.0 may be downloaded and used locally, provided the Court Policy has not expired.

[6]The suggested method of publishing Court Policies is to publish policies on several mirrored web servers using the following directory structure. There is no requirement (or indeed a need) to use web services, as a simple filename at the end of a URI will suffice.

- [7] Domain means any valid domain name. For example: http://www.courtinfo.ca.gov/.
- [8] The directory CourtPolicies.
- [9]: A directory using a two-letter ISO 3166 Country Code.
- [10]: The fully spelled U.S. Postal Service State Name with no spaces and in UpperCamelCase.
- [11]: The filename for the Court Policy, in the following format:

 OrganizationKey_YYYY_MM_DD_HH_MM_SS.xml, where OrganizationKey is a unique identifier issued to the court by a state Policy Authority; YYYY_MM_DD is the year, month, and day of publication; HH_MM_SS is the hour, minute, and second of publication; and .xml is the file extension.

[12]The OrganizationKey in the filename must match the OrganizationKey in the Court Policy itself. Further, the date in the filename must match the PublicationDate in the Court Policy itself. For example:

[13]The directory in which the Court Policies reside should have an xml file within it named index.xml. The index.xml should contain metadata about the files in the directory as defined by an XML Schema to be published during 2GEFS interoperability testing.

[14]Past Court Policies should be archived and indexed in the directory for a reasonable time.

[15] Policy is the intended root element of the schema.

1.2. Policy: Name

Data Type: xsd:string



[16] Policy:Name is a human readable name for the Court Policy. For example, Court Policy for Douglas County Georgia, USA. There is no special format for Policy:Name.

1.3. Policy: Version

Data Type: xsd:string

[17] Policy:Version is the version number for the policy. The suggested format for version numbers is X.Y.Y where X is a major version number and Y.Y is a minor version number. For example, 1.0.0, 1.0.1, 1.0.2 would be appropriate version numbers. Version numbers should be incremented by one minor version number for minor revisions and one major version number for major version changes. In case of a major revision, the minor version numbers should both be set to 0. For example, 1.0.0 to 1.0.1 is a minor version change. 1.4.3 to 2.0.0 is a major version change.

[18] This version number should not be confused with the version number of the CP 2.0 format. The CP 2.0 version is determined by its namespace.

1.4. Policy: PublicationDate

Data Type: xsd:date

[19]Policy:PublicationDate is the date on which the policy was published or last updated. It is recommended that applications log this date when relying on the policy and that a copy of each version of each policy be kept by vendors or applications relying on the policy. Courts should archive old policies.

1.5. Policy: ExpirationDate

Data Type: xsd:date

[20] Policy:ExpirationDate is a future date on which the court determines the policy should expire. Applications should not rely on a policy after its expiration date. The Policy:ExpirationDate is useful so that applications can download and rely on local copies of a court policy.

[21] For example, if a court publishes its policy publicly on the Internet, an application can download it and use it locally until its expiration date. This is more efficient than checking the Internet location and downloading the policy for each use (which may be quite often). To reliably realize this efficiency, a court must not publish a new policy before the expiration date of its current policy. If it does so, then applications relying on local copies may be misinformed, since the application may reasonably rely on the local policy with a future Policy:ExpirationDate even though the court has (prematurely) published a new policy. It is suggested, therefore, that courts use short intervals between expiration dates, unless a court is reasonably certain that a policy is stable. A Court Policy should be republished with a new expiration date each time it expires.

1.6. Policy: CourtKeys

Content Model: sequence

ChildElement(s)	minOccurs	maxOccurs
CourtKey:CourtKey	1	unbounded

[22] Policy: CourtKeys is a container element for multiple CourtKey values. A single court may have more than one CourtKey value for different court divisions, such as criminal, civil, or traffic. See CourtKey Schema.

1.7. Policy: CodeTables

Content Model: sequence

ChildElement(s)	minOccurs	maxOccurs
CodeTable:CodeTable	1	unbounded



[23] Policy:CodeTables is a container element for multiple CodeTable elements. A single court is likely to have more than one CodeTable for each court and for different court divisions, such as criminal, civil, or traffic. See CodeTable Schema.

1.8. Policy: Fees

Content Model: sequence

ChildElement(s)	minOccurs	maxOccurs
Fee	1	unbounded

[24] Policy: Fees is a container element for multiple Fee elements. See Fee Schema.

1.9. Policy: Exchanges

Content Model: sequence

ChildElement(s)	minOccurs	maxOccurs
Exchange	1	unbounded

[25] Policy: Exchanges is a container element for multiple Exchange elements. An exchange is an Internet address where types of information exchanges occur to and from a court or justice agency. See Exchange Schema.

1.10. Policy: Extensions

Content Model: sequence

ChildElement(s)	minOccurs	maxOccurs
Extension	1	1

[26] Policy:Extensions is a container element for Policy:Extension. A Policy:Extension is a generic name/value pair that allows applications to provide information not included in the policy specification.

1.11. Policy: Key

Data Type: Key:Key

[27] Policy:Key is a unique identifier for a court policy. This specification provides a standard format for Policy:Key values. The Policy:Key format is the same as the Filing:Key format. See Key Schema.

1.12. Policy: CourtDetails

Data Type: CourtDetails:CourtDetails

[28] Policy: Court contains information about the court's name and contact details. See Organization Schema.

1.13. Policy: ClerkOfCourt

Data Type: Person:Person

[29] Policy:ClerkOfCourt includes information about the person who is the head clerk of the court. See Person Schema.

1.14. Policy: Fee

Data Type: Fee:Fee

[30] Policy: Fee contains information about court fees. See Fee Schema

1.15. Policy: Payment



Data Type: Payment:Payment

[31] Policy:Payment contains information about how to pay a court. See Payment Schema.

1.16. Policy: HoursOfOperation

Data Type: HoursOfOperation:HoursOfOperation

[32] Policy: Hours Of Operation contains information about the regular business days and hours on which the court is open, as well as holiday hours. See Hours Of Operation Schema.

1.17. Policy: Exchange

Data Type: Exchange: Exchange

[33] Policy: Exchange contains information about a court exchange. See Exchange Schema.

1.18. Policy: Extension

Data Type: Extension: Extension

[34]A Policy:Extension is is a generic name/value pair that allows applications to send information not included in the policy specification. See Policy:Extensions.

2. Simple Types

3. Imported Schemas

3.1. Attributes

http://www.xmllegal.org/Schema/Court/US/California/2GEFS/BuildingBlocks/Attributes/01/

3.2. Address

http://www.xmllegal.org/Schema/Court/US/California/2GEFS/BuildingBlocks/Primitives/Address/01/

3.3. CourtDetails

http://www.xmllegal.org/Schema/Court/US/California/2GEFS/BuildingBlocks/Primitives/CourtDetails/01/2GEFS/BuildingBlocks/Details/01/2GEFS/BuildingBlocks/Details/01/2GEFS/BuildingBlocks/Details/01/2GEFS/BuildingBlocks/Deta

3.4. Extension

http://www.xmllegal.org/Schema/Court/US/California/2GEFS/BuildingBlocks/Primitives/Extension/01/2/2009. The control of the c

3.5. Fee

http://www.xmllegal.org/Schema/Court/US/California/2GEFS/BuildingBlocks/Primitives/Fee/01/

3.6. Key

http://www.xmllegal.org/Schema/Court/US/California/2GEFS/BuildingBlocks/Primitives/Key/01/

3.7. Organization

http://www.xmllegal.org/Schema/Court/US/California/2GEFS/BuildingBlocks/Primitives/Organization/01/

3.8. Person

http://www.xmllegal.org/Schema/Court/US/California/2GEFS/BuildingBlocks/Primitives/Person/01/

3.9. CodeTable

3.10. CourtKey

http://www.xmllegal.org/Schema/Court/US/California/2GEFS/Policy/Test02/CourtKey/01/

3.11. Exchange

http://www.xmllegal.org/Schema/Court/US/California/2GEFS/Policy/Test02/Exchange/01/

3.12. HoursOfOperation

http://www.xmllegal.org/Schema/Court/US/California/2GEFS/Policy/Test02/HoursOfOperation/01/Policy/Test02/H



3.13. Payment

http://www.xmllegal.org/Schema/Court/US/California/2GEFS/Policy/Test02/Payment/01/

4. Change History

4.1. 2003-02-18

Editor: Winchel Vincent

Added Structured Copyright and Update History

4.2. 2003-02-23

Editor: Winchel Vincent

Changed documentation annotations from complexTypes to elements so they would show up in XML Spy

4.3. 2003-04-29

Editor: Winchel Vincent

Copied From: http://www.xmllegal.org/Schema/Court/Policy/01/

Changed Court element to CourtDetails. Add CourtDetails module. Added Extensions element and Extension module.

4.4. 2003-06-20

Editor: Winchel Vincent

Fixed relative path in Attribute import statement.

4.5. 2003-07-01

Editor: Winchel Vincent

Copied From: http://www.xmllegal.org/Schema/Court/Policy/Test01/

Copied. Added HoursOfOperation. Added Key schema.

4.6. 2003-07-02

Editor: Winchel Vincent

Normalized using xmlLegal Normalizer 0.0.9.

4.7. 2003-07-23

Editor: Winchel Vincent

Copied From: http://www.xmllegal.org/Schema/Court/US/California/2GEFS/Policy/Test01/

Copied

4.8. 2003-07-26

Editor: Winchel Vincent

Changed Key, CourtDetails, and Extension namespaces and import locations to reflect move of schema to Building Block folder.

4.9. 2003-07-27

Editor: Winchel Vincent



Normalized using xmlLegal Normalizer 0.0.9.







1.2.CodeTable Schema

Last Updated: 2003-07-27

Schema Namespace

http://www.xmllegal.org/Schema/Court/US/California/2GEFS/Policy/Test02/CodeTable/01/

Schema Prefix

CodeTable

Schema Repository Location

http://www.xmllegal.org/Schema/Court/US/California/2GEFS/Policy/Test02/CodeTable/01/CodeTable.xsd

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4.6.	2003-07-16	-15-

4.7. 2003-07-23 -15-

4.8. 2003-07-27 -15-

1. Elements

1.1. CodeTable: CodeTable

Content Model: sequence

ChildElement(s)	minOccurs	maxOccurs
Name	1	1
Alias	0	1
CourtKey	1	1
Mappings	0	1
Filters	0	1
Codes	1	1

Attribute(s)	type	use	fixed/default
Alphabetize	YesNo	optional	None
Use	Uses	optional	None

[35] CodeTable is the intended root element of the schema. CodeTable contains values for court case management system code tables. Tables might include case categories or document types.

[36] The attribute is used to suggest to an application whether to alphabetize the list when presenting it to users or whether to keep the values in document order. The attribute is only a suggestion. An application may ignore the attribute.

[37]The attribute tells an application whether the code table is required, depreciated, optional, or prohibited.

1.2. CodeTable: Codes

Content Model: sequence

ChildElement(s)	minOccurs	maxOccurs
Code	1	unbounded

[38] CodeTable:Codes is a container element for one or more codes in a code table.

1.3. CodeTable: Name

Data Type: xsd:string

[39] CodeTable:Name is the exact string value of the code table name in the court case management system. This string is used to match the Court Policy CodeTable:Name with the case management system table name.

1.4. CodeTable: Alias

Data Type: xsd:string

[40] CodeTable:Alias is an optional element that can be used to map the court case management system table name (e.g., CodeTable:Name) to either (a) a human readable name or (b) to a standard table name adopted for multiple case management systems in the jurisdiction. Use of CodeTable:Alias in situation (b) is recommended for harmonizing code table names on a state or federal level.



1.5. CodeTable: CourtKey

Data Type: xsd:string

[41] CodeTable:CourtKey is a value for a CourtKey for the court or a court division listed in the Court Policy. For example, if Superior Court is divided into criminal and criminal divisions, then one court policy will have two CourtKeys, one for each division of the court. In this case, CodeTable:CourtKey must be used to distinguish code tables used for each of the courts. If there are two code tables that are exactly the same (such as a code table for Salutations), then the code table must be duplicated using each of the CourtKeys corresponding to the court in which the code table is used.

1.6. CodeTable: Mappings

Content Model: sequence

ChildElement(s)	minOccurs	maxOccurs
Mapping	1	unbounded

[42] CodeTable:Mappings is a container element for the CodeTable:Mapping element. See CodeTable:Mapping element for more information.

1.7. CodeTable: Mapping

Content Model: sequence

ChildElement(s)	minOccurs	maxOccurs
Specification	1	1
ElementName	1	1
XPathLocation	1	unbounded

[43] CodeTable:Mapping is used to map code tables to other XML specifications. For example, if a Court Policy Code Table value is Case Categories, then information in the CodeTable:Mapping element can be used to map to the CaseCategory element in Legal XML Court Filing 1.0.

1.8. CodeTable: Filters

Content Model: sequence

ChildElement(s)	minOccurs	maxOccurs
Filter	1	unbounded

[44] CodeTable:Filters is a container element for the CodeTable:Filter element. See CodeTable:Filter element for more information.

1.9. CodeTable: Filter

Content Model: sequence

ChildElement(s)	minOccurs	maxOccurs
FilterName	1	1
FilterValue	1	1

[45] The selection of values in one Code Table may create dependencies that limit the logical use of values in another table. Although representing such dependencies could be done with a longer CourtKey, it would make the CourtKey very long. Further, the CourtKey would no longer represent a physical/logical division of the court, but rather a case type (or something else) of a division within a court. This is undesirable. CodeTable:Filter, therefore, is used to filter tables based on values in other tables.

[46]Based on the assumptions that Code Table dependencies (a) are complex, varied, and specific to an



implementation and (b) do not always occur, the Court Policy filter mechanism uses simple, generic CodeTable:Filter elements. Each Code Table or Code may have one or more CodeTable:Filter elements. Each CodeTable:Filter has a CodeTable:FilterName and CodeTable:FilterValue. Either the Court or a Service Provider may create its own filters by manipulating a local Court Policy. The Name/Value pair may be any name and value.

1.10. CodeTable: FilterName

Data Type: xsd:string

[47] CodeTable:FilterName is the name of a code table filter. See CodeTable:Filter.

1.11. CodeTable: FilterValue

Data Type: xsd:string

[48] CodeTable:FilterValue is the value of a code table filter. See CodeTable:Filter.

1.12. CodeTable: Specification

Data Type: xsd:string

[49] CodeTable:Specification is a unique name of the specification to which a code table is intended to be mapped.

1.13. CodeTable: ElementName

Data Type: xsd:string

[50] CodeTable:ElementName is the name of the element in the specification being mapped.

1.14. CodeTable: XPathLocation

Data Type: xsd:string

[51] CodeTable:XPathLocation is a valid XPath string that points to the element in the specification being mapped.

1.15. CodeTable: Code

Data Type: Code:Code

[52] CodeTable:Code is an individual code in a code table. See Code Schema.

2. Simple Types

2.1. YesNo

Data Type: xsd:string

Yes
No

2.2. Uses

Data Type: xsd:string

Enumeration(s)
Required
Optional
Depreciated

Prohibited

3. Imported Schemas

3.1. Attributes

http://www.xmllegal.org/Schema/Court/US/California/2GEFS/BuildingBlocks/Attributes/01/

3.2. Code

http://www.xmllegal.org/Schema/Court/US/California/2GEFS/Policy/Test02/CodeTable/Code/01/

4. Change History

4.1. 2003-02-18

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Added Structured Copyright and Update History

4.2. 2003-02-23

Editor: Winchel Vincent

Changed documentation annotations from complexTypes to elements so they would show up in XML Spy

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Copied From: http://www.xmllegal.org/Schema/Court/Policy/01/CodeTable/01/

4.4. 2003-07-01

Editor: Winchel Vincent

Copied From: http://www.xmllegal.org/Schema/Court/Policy/Test01/CodeTable/01/

Copied. Added Filters and Filter elements.

4.5. 2003-07-02

Editor: Winchel Vincent

Normalized using xmlLegal Normalizer 0.0.9.

4.6. 2003-07-16

Editor: Winchel Vincent

Corrected incorrect schemaLocation paths.

4.7. 2003-07-23

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Copied From: http://www.xmllegal.org/Schema/Court/US/California/2GEFS/Policy/Test01/CodeTable/01/

Copied

4.8. 2003-07-27

Editor: Winchel Vincent



Normalized using xmlLegal Normalizer 0.0.9.







1.3.Code Schema

Last Updated: 2003-07-27

Schema Namespace

http://www.xmllegal.org/Schema/Court/US/California/2GEFS/Policy/Test02/CodeTable/Code/01/

Schema Prefix

Code

Schema Repository Location

http://www.xmllegal.org/Schema/Court/US/California/2GEFS/Policy/Test02/CodeTable/Code/01/Code.xsd

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1. Elements

1.1. Code: Code

Content Model: sequence

ChildElement(s)	minOccurs	maxOccurs
Name	1	1
Value	1	1
Alias	0	1
Filters	0	1
Include	1	1

[53] Code is the intended root element of the schema. The Code element contains information about a specific code in a code table. Most courts use a string value plus a numeric or alphanumeric code value, so Code has both Code:Name and Code:Value element. Code also has a Code:Alias element so other values can be mapped to Code:Name values.

1.2. Code: Name

Data Type: xsd:string

[54] Code:Name is a human-readable name associated with the code value taken from a case management system code table.

1.3. Code: Value

Data Type: xsd:string

[55] Code: Value is a numeric or alphanumeric code value taken from a case management system code table.

1.4. Code: Alias

Data Type: xsd:string

[56] Code:Alias is an alias for the Code:Name. The Code:Alias can be used to (a) provide a more user friendly code name or (b) to map a Code:Name or Code:Value to a standard set of codes harmonized and used in one jurisdiction for many courts. For example, Court A might use Motion: Summary Judgment as a Code:Name, while Court B might use Motion for Summary Judgment as a Code:Name. If the State standardizes on the string Motion for Summary Judgment, Court A can use Code:Alias to map its Code:Name to the State's standard code name. If values for both Code:Name and Code:Alias are present, then applications should present users with Code:Alias rather than Code:Name.

1.5. Code: Filters

Content Model: sequence

ChildElement(s)	minOccurs	maxOccurs
Filter	1	unbounded

[57] Code:Filters is a container element for the Code:Filter element. See Code:Filter element for more information.

1.6. Code: Filter

Content Model: sequence

ChildElement(s)	minOccurs	maxOccurs
FilterName	1	1
FilterValue	1	1

[58] The selection of values in one Code may create dependencies that limit the logical use of values in another table. Although representing such dependencies could be done with a longer CourtKey, it would make the CourtKey very long. Further, the CourtKey would no longer represent a physical/logical division of the court, but



rather a case type (or something else) of a division within a court. This is undesirable. CodeTable:Filter, therefore, is used to filter tables based on values in other tables.

[59]Based on the assumptions that Code dependencies (a) are complex, varied, and specific to an implementation and (b) do not always occur, the Court Policy filter mechanism uses simple, generic Code:Filter elements. Each Code Table or Code may have one or more Code:Filter elements. Each Code:Filter has a Code:FilterName and Code:FilterValue. Either the Court or a Service Provider may create its own filters by manipulating a local Court Policy. The Name/Value pair may be any name and value.

1.7. Code: FilterName

Data Type: xsd:string

[60] Code:FilterName is the name of a code table filter. See Code:Filter.

1.8. Code: FilterValue

Data Type: xsd:string

[61] Code:FilterValue is the value of a code table filter. See Code:Filter.

1.9. Code: Include

Data Type: YesNo

[62] Code:Include provides a simple filter mechanism. The Code:Include element provides a Yes/No value for each Code Value/Name/Alias. This allows either a Court or a Service Provider to decide whether to include or not include a Code for use in an application.

[63]The Code:Include element functions based on the assumption that the following is allowed (a) a Court publishes basic policy with Code values in it, and (b) an application is allowed to download a policy locally, alter the policy, and create one or more derivative policies for its own internal uses. This means that while there is always one officially published Court Policy maintained by the Court or by a Policy Authority, local court policies can be manipulated for specific applications.

[64]For example, assume a Court Policy has 100 Filer Types in it. However, the Court Policy, in a particular installation, only requires one of the Filer Types (for example, the value Sheriff/Law Enforcement). In this situation, the Sheriff, a Filer, does not need to see all of the possible Filer Types, only the Sheriff/Law Enforcement Filer Type. In this case, in the local Court Policy used by the Sheriff, the Include value for Sheriff/Law Enforcement could be set to Yes and all other values could be set to No. The application would be required, in this case, to only show the Code values matching Include elements with Yes values. This provides a simple means of filtering values and also ensures that the Filer will not select the wrong value.

2. Simple Types

2.1. YesNo

Data Type: xsd:string

Enumeration(s) [Blank Value] Yes No

3. Imported Schemas



3.1. Attributes

http://www.xmllegal.org/Schema/Court/US/California/2GEFS/BuildingBlocks/Attributes/01/

3.2. Organization

http://www.xmllegal.org/Schema/Court/US/California/2GEFS/BuildingBlocks/Primitives/Organization/01/

4. Change History

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4.4. 2003-07-01

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Copied. Added Filters and Filter elements.

4.5. 2003-07-02

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Normalized using xmlLegal Normalizer 0.0.9.

4.6. 2003-07-16

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1.4.CourtKey Schema

Last Updated: 2003-07-27

Schema Namespace

http://www.xmllegal.org/Schema/Court/US/California/2GEFS/Policy/Test02/CourtKey/01/

Schema Prefix

CourtKey

Schema Repository Location

http://www.xmllegal.org/Schema/Court/US/California/2GEFS/Policy/Test02/CourtKey/01/CourtKey.xsd

Table of Contents

1.	. Eleme	nts	
	Interna		
	1.1.	CourtKey	-21-
	1.2.	Key	-22-
	1.3.	Division	-22-
	1.4.	Group	-22-
		Include	-22-
	Externa	al	
2.	Simple	e Types	
	2.1.	YesNo	-22-
3.	. Import	ted Schemas	
	3.1.	Attributes	-22-
4.	Chang	e History	
Π	4.1.	2003-02-18	-22-
	4.2.	2003-02-23	-22-
	4.3.	2003-04-29	-23-
	4.4.	2003-06-20	-23-
	4.5.	2003-07-01	-23-
	4.6.	2003-07-02	-23-
	4.7.	2003-07-16	-23-
	4.8.	2003-07-23	-23-
	4.9.	2003-07-27	-23-

1. Elements

1.1. CourtKey: CourtKey

Content Model: sequence

ChildElement(s)	minOccurs	maxOccurs
Key	1	1



Division	0	1
Group	0	1
Include	0	1

[65] CourtKey is the intended root element of the schema.

1.2. CourtKey: Key

Data Type: xsd:string

[66] CourtKey: Key is a unique identifier that identifies a court or a subdivision of the court.

1.3. CourtKey: Division

Data Type: xsd:string

[67] CourtKey:Division is the division of the court identified.

1.4. CourtKey: Group

Data Type: xsd:string

[68] CourtKey:Group is a group identified within a division of the court

1.5. CourtKey: Include

Data Type: YesNo

[69] CourtKey:Include is a flag that courts can use to tell applications whether the CourtKey is public or not.

2. Simple Types

2.1. YesNo

Data Type: xsd:string

Enumeration(s)
[Blank Value]
Yes
No

3. Imported Schemas

3.1. Attributes

http://www.xmllegal.org/Schema/Court/US/California/2GEFS/BuildingBlocks/Attributes/01/

4. Change History

4.1. 2003-02-18

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4.7. 2003-07-16

Editor: Winchel Vincent

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4.9. 2003-07-27

Editor: Winchel Vincent

Normalized using xmlLegal Normalizer 0.0.9.







1.5. Exchange Schema

Last Updated: 2003-07-27

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Schema	a war	nesoa	STOKE

http://www.xmllegal.org/Schema/Court/US/California/2GEFS/Policy/Test02/Exchange/01/

Schema Prefix

Exchange

Schema Repository Location

http://www.xmllegal.org/Schema/Court/US/California/2GEFS/Policy/Test02/Exchange/01/Exchange.xsd

Table of Contents

1. Eleme	nts	
Interna	l	
1.1.	Exchange	-24-
1.2.	Key	-25-
1.3.	Name	-25-
1.4.	CourtKey	-25-
1.5.	Address	-25-
1.6.	Include	-25-
Externa	al	
2. Simple	e Types	
2.1.	YesNo	-25-
3. Import	ted Schemas	
3.1.	Attributes	-26-
4. Chang	e History	
4.1.	2003-02-18	-26-
4.2.	2003-02-23	-26-
4.3.	2003-04-29	-26-
4.4.	2003-06-20	-26-
4.5.	2003-07-01	-26-
4.6.	2003-07-02	-26-
4.7.	2003-07-16	-26-
4.8.	2003-07-23	-26-
4.9.	2003-07-27	-27-

1. Elements

4	1 4	E		<u> ۲</u>		
l	I . I .		nanu	e. 🗀	xchange	,

Content Model: sequence

ChildElement(s) minOccurs maxOccurs



Key	0	1
Name	0	1
CourtKey	1	1
Address	1	1
Include	0	1

[70] Exchange contains information about Internet addresses where Exchange Policies are located. Exchange Policies can be used to configure exchange points for electronic information.

1.2. Exchange: Key

Data Type: xsd:string

[71] Exchange: Key is a unique identifier for the exchange.

1.3. Exchange: Name

Data Type: xsd:string

[72] Exchange:Name is a human readable name for the exchange. For example, Douglas County Superior Court Electronic Court Filing Exchange Policy.

1.4. Exchange: CourtKey

Data Type: xsd:string

[73] Exchange:CourtKey is a value for a CourtKey for the court or a court division listed in the Court Policy. For example, if a Superior Court is divided into criminal and criminal divisions, then one court policy will have two CourtKeys, one for each division of the court. In this case, Exchange:CourtKey must be used to distinguish exchanges used for each of the court divisions. If there are two exchanges that have the same Exchange:Address, then the exchange must be duplicated using each of the CourtKeys corresponding to the court in which the exchange is used.

1.5. Exchange: Address

Data Type: xsd:string

[74] Exchange:Address is the Internet address (URI) of the Exchange Policy. Exchange:Address is not the Internet address (URI) of the 'Exchange Point.' The Exchange Policy is a policy, encoded in XML as a Court Policy, that describes an Exchange Point. An Exchange Point is an Internet address (URI) where the actual electronic information exchange takes place.

1.6. Exchange: Include

Data Type: YesNo

[75] Exchange:Include is a flag that tells an application whether to include the Exchange in a public list or not.

2. Simple Types

2.1. YesNo

Data Type: xsd:string

Enumeration(s)	
⁄es	
No	

3. Imported Schemas

3.1. Attributes

http://www.xmllegal.org/Schema/Court/US/California/2GEFS/BuildingBlocks/Attributes/01/

4. Change History

4.1. 2003-02-18

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4.2. 2003-02-23

Editor: Winchel Vincent

Changed documentation annotations from complexTypes to elements so they would show up in XML Spy

4.3. 2003-04-29

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4.4. 2003-06-20

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Fixed relative path in Attribute import statement.

4.5. 2003-07-01

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4.6. 2003-07-02

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4.7. 2003-07-16

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Corrected incorrect schemaLocation paths.

4.8. 2003-07-23

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4.9. 2003-07-27

Editor: Winchel Vincent

Normalized using xmlLegal Normalizer 0.0.9.







1.6. Hours Of Operation Schema

Last Updated: 2003-07-27

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Schema Namesp	auc

http://www.xmllegal.org/Schema/Court/US/California/2GEFS/Policy/Test02/HoursOfOperation/01/

Schema Prefix

HoursOfOperation

Schema Repository Location

http://www.xmllegal.org/Schema/Court/US/California/2GEFS/Policy/Test02/HoursOfOperation/01/HoursOfOperation.xsd

Table of Contents

1. Eleme	nts	
Interna	ıl	
1.1.	HoursOfOperation	-28-
1.2.	Days	-29-
1.3.	Holidays	-29-
1.4.	DayName	-29-
1.5.	Open	-29-
1.6.	Close	-29-
1.7.	HolidayName	-29-
1.8.	Note	-30-
1.9.	Date	-30-
Externa	al	
2. Simple	e Types	
2.1.	DayNames	-30-
2.2.	Memo	-30-
3. Import	ted Schemas	
3.1.	Attributes	-30-
4. Chang	ge History	
4.1.	2003-07-01	-30-
4.2.	2003-07-02	-30-
4.3.	2003-07-23	-30-
4.4.	2003-07-26	-31-
4.5.	2003-07-27	-31-

1. Elements

1.1. HoursOfOperation: HoursOfOperation

ChildElement(s)	minOccurs	maxOccurs



Content Model: sequence

Days	1	7
Holidays	1	unbounded

[76] HoursOfOperation is the intended root element of the schema. HoursOfOperation contains elements necessary to state the regular business hours of a court as well as holiday hours.

1.2. HoursOfOperation: Days

Content Model: sequence

ChildElement(s)	minOccurs	maxOccurs
DayName	1	1
Open	1	1
Close	1	1

[77] HoursOfOperation:Days is container element for HoursOfOperation:DayName elements used to state the court's regular business hours for each day of the week. Information about specific days (e.g., December 31st, 2003) is stated in the HoursOfOperation:Holidays element.

1.3. HoursOfOperation: Holidays

Content Model: sequence

ChildElement(s)	minOccurs	maxOccurs
HolidayName	1	1
Date	1	1
Open	1	1
Close	1	1
Note	1	1

[78] HoursOfOperation:Holidays is a container element for elements used to state a court's holiday hours of operation.

1.4. HoursOfOperation: DayName

Data Type: DayNames

[79] HoursOfOperation:DayName is an element that contains one of seven days of the week, e.g., Monday, Tuesday, etc.

1.5. HoursOfOperation: Open

Data Type: xsd:time

[80] HoursOfOperation:Open is the time at which the court opens on a particular day.

1.6. HoursOfOperation: Close

Data Type: xsd:time

[81] HoursOfOperation:Close is the time at which the court closes on a particular day.

1.7. HoursOfOperation: HolidayName

Data Type: xsd:string

[82] HoursOfOperation:HolidayName is a human-readable name or description of the name of the holiday, e.g., Thanksgiving.

1.8. HoursOfOperation: Note

Data Type: Memo

[83] HoursOfOperation:Note is a special note added to Holiday hours of operation.

1.9. HoursOfOperation: Date

Data Type: xsd:date

[84] HoursOfOperation:Date is the specific day and date on which a holiday falls.

2. Simple Types

2.1. DayNames

Data Type: xsd:string

Enumeration(s)
Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
Sunday

2.2. Memo

Data Type: xsd:string

3. Imported Schemas

3.1. Attributes

4. Change History

4.1. 2003-07-01

Editor: Winchel Vincent

Created

4.2. 2003-07-02

Editor: Winchel Vincent

Normalized using xmlLegal Normalizer 0.0.9.

4.3. 2003-07-23

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Copied



4.4. 2003-07-26

Editor: Winchel Vincent

Changed Date.xsd to xsd:date.

4.5. 2003-07-27

Editor: Winchel Vincent

Normalized using xmlLegal Normalizer 0.0.9.







1.7.Payment Schema

Last Updated: 2003-07-27

Schema Namespace

http://www.xmllegal.org/Schema/Court/US/California/2GEFS/Policy/Test02/Payment/01/

Schema Prefix

Payment

Schema Repository Location

http://www.xmllegal.org/Schema/Court/US/California/2GEFS/Policy/Test02/Payment/01/Payment.xsd

Table of Contents

1. Eleme	nts	
Interna	l	
1.1.	Payment	-32-
1.2.	BankName	-33-
1.3.	AccountName	-33-
1.4.	AccountNumber	-33-
1.5.	RoutingNumber	-33-
	SwiftCode	-33-
1.7.	BSBNumber	-33-
1.8.	Instructions	-33-
Externa	al	
1.9.	BankAddress	-33-
2. Simple	e Types	
2.1.	Memo	-34-
3. Import	ted Schemas	
3.1.	Attributes	-34-
3.2.	Address	-34-
4. Chang	je History	
_	2003-02-18	-34-
4.2.	2003-02-23	-34-
4.3.	2003-04-29	-34-
4.4.	2003-06-20	-34-
4.5.	2003-07-01	-34-
4.6.	2003-07-02	-34-
4.7.	2003-07-23	-35-
4.8.	2003-07-27	-35-

1. Elements

1.1. Payment: Payment

Content Model: sequence

ChildElement(s)	minOccurs	maxOccurs
BankName	0	1
BankAddress	0	1
AccountName	0	1
AccountNumber	0	1
RoutingNumber	0	1
SwiftCode	0	1
BSBNumber	0	1
Instructions	0	1

[85] Payment contains the court payment information, necessary for a vendor or other collection agency to pay the court for filing fees or other amounts collected on the court's behalf. Payment information is not intended to be directly provided to filers unless the court gives permission.

1.2. Payment: BankName

Data Type: xsd:string

[86] Payment:BankName is the name of the court's bank.

1.3. Payment: AccountName

Data Type: xsd:string

[87] Payment: AccountName is the name of the court's bank account.

1.4. Payment: AccountNumber

Data Type: xsd:string

[88] Payment: Account Number is the court's bank account number.

1.5. Payment: RoutingNumber

Data Type: xsd:string

[89] Payment:RountingNumber is the routing number for the court's bank.

1.6. Payment: SwiftCode

Data Type: xsd:string

[90] Payment: SwiftCode is the Swift Code number, if any.

1.7. Payment: BSBNumber

Data Type: xsd:string

[91] Payment:BSBNumber is the BSBNumber, if any.

1.8. Payment: Instructions

Data Type: Memo

[92] Payment:Instructions are any human-readable instructions sent with the payment transaction.

1.9. Payment: BankAddress

Data Type: Address: Address

[93] Payment:BankAddress is the court's bank's address.

2. Simple Types

2.1. Memo

Data Type: xsd:string

3. Imported Schemas

3.1. Attributes

http://www.xmllegal.org/Schema/Court/US/California/2GEFS/BuildingBlocks/Attributes/01/

3.2. Address

http://www.xmllegal.org/Schema/Court/US/California/2GEFS/BuildingBlocks/Primitives/Address/01/

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4.7. 2003-07-23

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4.8. 2003-07-27

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